

Pomeroy Telegraph.

THOMAS U. WHITE.

VOLUME IX.

Pomeroy Telegraph.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

THOMAS U. WHITE.

Office in East story of Bissell's Building, near the Sugar Run Stone Bridge, Pomeroy, Ohio.

All applications for Subscription, Advertising and Job work should be made at the office.

Terms of Subscription for the Year 1865.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Legal advertisements charged at rates allowed by law.

Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on copy, will be continued until notified, and charged accordingly.

All communications and notices will be charged in proportion, excepting ordinary notices, which will be given gratis for five lines or less; over five lines will be subject to the usual charge. Religious notices of five lines or less will be inserted gratis.

All advertisements, to insure insertion, must be brought in before the Tuesday morning prior to the day of publication.

Business Cards.

LEWIS PAINE.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Office in the Court House.

T. W. HAMPTON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Cheshire, Gallia county, Ohio. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

N. G. P. SIMPSON.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Will practice in the counties of Athens, Gallia and Meigs; also in Mason county, West Va., and adjoining counties. Office second story Smith's building Court street.

WILLIAM MARK.

Attorney at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Athens or Meigs.

MARTIN HAYS.

Attorney at Law, Harrisonville, Meigs county, Ohio. Will practice in the counties of Athens, Gallia and Meigs; also in the U. S. Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of Ohio.

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY.

Salt 45 cents per bushel. Office near the furnace. GEO. B. GROW, Agent.

POMEROY SALT COMPANY.

Salt 45 cents per bushel.

W. A. AICHER.

Watchmaker and Jeweler, and wholesale and retail dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Front street, below the Lanning House, Pomeroy. Particular attention paid to repairing all articles in my line.

A. KOHL.

Dealer in and manufacturer of Umbrellas, Court street, 2nd door from Front, Pomeroy, Ohio. He also repairs Umbrellas, and purchases all ones at liberal prices.

A. W. WILLIAMS.

Teacher of the Organ, Piano and Melodion, Flute and Violin.

Pianos and Melodions tuned and repaired.

J. CARTWRIGHT.

CARTWRIGHT & MYERS.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Court street, Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio.

DENTISTRY.

DR. C. C. WHALEY, Dentist.

Office on Court street, one door below McQuig's & Smith's Leather Store. Work warranted.

DR. GEORGE M. ACKLEY.

HAVING permanently located in this city, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Pomeroy and vicinity. Office in Smith's new building, on Court street where he may be found at all times, except when professionally absent.

DR. C. B. SAUNDERS.

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Middleport and vicinity. Private diseases strictly confidential. Calls promptly attended to. Prescriptions, etc.

Office opposite Postoffice, Middleport, Ohio, where he will be found at all hours, except when professionally absent.

A. SEBASTIAN.

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

DEALER IN OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, Varieties, Dressing, Perfumery, and fancy articles, Front street, Pomeroy, Ohio. Prescriptions carefully put up.

WHITESIDE & LANGLEY.

GROCERIES.

Court Street, Pomeroy, Ohio.

Always have on hand a full stock of all a line of business, and will sell as low as any other house.

POMEROY IRON COMPANY.

POMEROY, OHIO.

Keep constantly on hand and make to order all sizes of the celebrated

POMEROY IRON.

Orders filled on short notice.

C. B. GRANT, Agent.

HARLOW J. PHELPS.

OF NEW ORLEANS.

HARLOW J. PHELPS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

142 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Particular attention given to consignments of Western Produce.

Refers to National Bank, Pomeroy, Ohio.

E. A. CRANSTON.

Wholesale Grocers and

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 51 West 24th St., bet. Walnut & Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. Produce sold for customers free of commission.

Refers to National Bank, Pomeroy, Ohio.

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"Independent in All Things—Neutral in Nothing."

POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

Editor & Publisher.

NUMBER 7.

SONG OF THE PARDON-BEEKERS.

We're coming, Uncle Andrew J., your pardon to implore,
A money-bag from Dixie's land we haunt the
White House door.
We don't know where on earth we've done to harm
A single soul.
But, to our woe, alas we know that you our fates
Control;
And warring hums and lands again, here, with-
out more ado,
Upon our knees, we F. P. V's for pardon hum-
bly sue.

We're coming up from Charleston, too, and all
along the shore
The charity on headed knee your mercy do im-
plore.

A year ago, and even less, we thought your scalp
to wave
Above the soil where slaves should toll o'er Free-
dom's bloody grave;
But Northern fought, and Freedom lives, and you
are President;
Hence for your grace our perjured race their sup-
plices have won.

Behold fierce fire-eaters here, as cool as northern
men,
And tigers, too, from savage Lou, as innocent
as mice;
From every state we thronging come, with wish-
ing to be free,
Like Tyler John to find you on the democratic
floor.

Where you may shield us while we strike anoth-
er's woe;
Our co-contrived, the copperheads, assure us 'twill
be so.

When sin's imputed to our charge give rise to
doubts or fears,
Our women go, in weeds of woe, to more you by
their tears;
We'll kneel and kneel, and kneel, and kneel, and kneel,
and kneel, and kneel,
Who hope to rest in some soft nest by erig-
ing to you,
And we, and we, and we, and we, and we, and we,
White House door.

A pardoned band, from Dixie's land, as wicked
as before.

—Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

A Tennessee Lady Making Her Mark.

General Fisk, in a speech in Cincinnati

last week, related the following:

Over \$100,000 worth of property in Ten-
nessee has been returned to the people by the
Government upon their compliance with the
conditions laid down for those once in rebel-
lion. There are 90,000 people in that State
who can neither read nor write yet their
hostility and bitterness towards the negroes
who are learning, is beyond description.

"A few evenings ago," said General Fisk, "there came into my
quarters at Nashville, a Tennessee lady
elegantly attired in silk and velvet, to talk
with me, as she said, I gave her a seat—
She took it with 'an air' and told me she
wanted to recover her property as laid down
by the Government. She asked it heartily,
and read me a lecture on Yankee and Abolition-
ism, and execrated them severely for killing
her husband in battle, for he had only gone
with the South to fight for his rights. I gave
her the circular to read which contains the
condition of the Government for claimants to
comply with. She asked me to read it for
her. I told her that I had no time; that she
had better do it herself, and then fill up the
'blank' provided to prove the legitimacy of
her claim. She then admitted that she could
neither read nor write.

"I told her when I pitied her, I felt a little
mischievous, as I pointed to that young Ohio
cavalier, and told her he would write out the
document for her. She was horrified, and
asked me with sharpness and asperity, 'can
that nigger write?' Yes, madam, I said, and
he will attend to the business for you. With
some reluctance, she went to his desk. He
arose, bowed and gave her a seat, and made
her sit in a fine round hand, the necessary
ment, and then told her to sign it. When she
drew off her glove and I saw a splendid diamond
sparkle on her finger as she made her 'mark,'
I pitied her from my heart, for the superiority
of the real superiority of the negro was seen in
the simple transaction.

The poor woman, perhaps, felt it then her-
self, for she went, came to her senses, regret-
ted her rash remarks about the 'nigger,'
and at the same time, ideas were becoming
reconstructed woman when she came.

Opposition to the Bureau, Gen. Fisk con-
tended, I find in every shape. The old talk
that the nigger won't work, I find on every
hand, and the people want to be alone, just
as they did when they were trying their best
to destroy the Government. But we won't
let them alone, for when I went among them
to carry out the business of this Bureau, it
was with the conviction that white and black
must live together.

The labor of the black is wanted there and
it can be had if the whites will now only do
right in getting it. It is my endeavor to ear-
nestly engage both in building up the country,
torn and desolated by war, and make it bloom
as the rose.

Letter from Gov. Brownlow—His Opinion of Southern Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15, 1865.

Dear Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

Your letter of the 9th inst. was received last evening, and I am glad to have
an opportunity to set myself right, as re-
gards the addition of the Tennessee dele-
gation to their seats. You understand me cor-
rectly, and represent me properly. I am de-
cidedly in favor of admitting the Tennessee
delegation, and have so expressed myself in
all my private and published letters, as well
as in my messages to the Legislature.

Tennessee occupies a different and bet-
ter position than any of the States that partici-
pated in the rebellion; and her Representatives
should not be placed on the same footing with
those of Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama,
Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, etc. Tennessee
amended her Constitution, declared her slaves
free, elected a loyal Governor and Legisla-
ture under the administration of the lamented
Lincoln; and as a tribute to his memory, the
state sought to be restored to the Union. The
Tennessee delegates, as a whole, are loyal,
and take the required oath, and would, if in
their seats, add to the strength of the Union
party. Tennessee was allowed to furnish the
candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Re-
publican ticket, and now furnishes the Presi-
dent. Tennessee continued to be partially
represented in both branches of Congress for
two years after the war was commenced, and
she furnished, in all, 35,000 soldiers for the
Union armies. The Tennessee Representa-
tives ought to be admitted as an act of justice
to the loyal Tennesseans who stood by the
country all through the rebellion, and as a
tribute to the joint labors of Messrs. Lincoln
and Johnson in restoring the state to the
Union. Finally, they ought to be admitted
as a means of preventing a rupture between
Congress and the President, which, for the
sake of the country, ought to be avoided. The
President ought to be satisfied with the ad-

mission of the Tennessee delegates to their
seats, and I have no doubt would be
satisfied upon a different footing altogether,
it does not follow that if the Tennesseans
are admitted, the Representatives from other
states lately in rebellion must come in also.
Not a man south of Tennessee should be ad-
mitted until those states manifest less of the
spirit of rebellion and elect a more loyal set
of men, and men who can take the Congres-
sional test oath, which few of those elected
can do.

If the removal of the Federal troops from
Tennessee must necessarily follow upon the
admission of our Congressional delegation to
their seats, why then, and in that case, the
loyal men of Tennessee beg to be without rep-
resentation in Congress. But our members
can be admitted, and a military force suffi-
cient to govern and control the rebellion
left to you, and through you all whom it may
concern, that without a law to disfranchise
rebels, and a force to carry out the provisions
of that law, this state will pass into the hands
of the rebels, and a terrible state of affairs is
bound to follow. Union men will be driven
from the State, forced to sacrifice what they
have, and seek homes elsewhere. And yet
Tennessee is in a much better condition than
any of the other rebel states, and affords
a stronger loyal population.

Those who suppose the South is "recon-
structed," and that her people cheerfully
accept the results of the war, are fearfully de-
ceived. The whole South is full of the spirit
of rebellion, and the people are growing more
bitter and insolent every day. Rebel news-
papers are springing up all over the South,
and speaking out in terms of bitterness and
enough against the Government of the United
States. These papers lead the people, and
at the same time reflect their sentiments
and feelings. Of the twenty-one papers in
Tennessee, fourteen are decidedly rebel, out-
spoken and undisguised, some of them pre-
tending to acquiesce in the existing state of
affairs. In all the vacancies occurring in our
Legislature, even with our franchise law in
force, rebels are invariably returned, and in
some instances relief officers, living in the
sounds received in battle, fighting against the
United States forces. And yet, I tell you that
Tennessee is in a better condition than any
other rebel state.

Others will give you a more favorable ac-
count of Tennessee than I can give myself and
the truth. I think I know the southern people,
I have lived fifty-eight years in the south, of
choice and two at the north, of necessity.

I have the honor to be, very truly, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor, &c.

Miscellaneous Intelligence

Interesting from Europe.

FRANCE.

The London Times of the 17th has an edi-
torial on France and Mexico, in which it uses
the following plain language:

The intervention in Mexico was a mistake,
though we are precluded from condemning it
to-day. Our own Government was ill ad-
vised enough to incur the moderate at-
tempt at first suggested, and we can only
congratulate ourselves as it could with de-
ceit.

It ought to have been seen from the first
that it would be impossible to restrict the
movement to its proposed dimensions, and
even were it possible, the movement would
still be impolitic. The practical question is,
however, what shall the Emperor Napoleon do?

If he retreats, he exposes himself to the im-
putation of failure, and must run the risk of
losing all credit with the French army, and
feel toward anything like a want of military
success, but he would be relieved from con-
siderable expense, would mitigate some domes-
tic opposition, and would appease the Ameri-
can people. If he persists, he must be prepared
for growing embarrasments and must brave
American resentment.

But were he to withdraw his support, it is
most probable that the Emperor Maximilian
would soon return to Europe, and the Em-
peror Napoleon would have to acknowledge that
a scheme upon which he had lavished French
money and French lives and millions of French
money had ignominiously failed, and that the
French army had been compelled to recede
from before a contemptible enemy. It is a
most painful dilemma.

FRIGHTFUL WORKS.

The ships supposed to have been lost during
the late gales on the British coast number be-
tween three and four hundred.

A letter from Torbay states that thirty-one
fine vessels and eleven fishing sloops were
dashed to pieces on the shore. It is feared
that 150 men may have perished. The Guy
Manning, 1,600 tons, from New York to
Liverpool, has been totally lost on the Rock
of Lundy. Seventeen of her crew were
drowned. Cargo very valuable. 1,000 barrels
of cotton, 5,500 barrels of flour, 39,998 bush-
els of corn, and 40 cases of merchandise.

Estimated loss of ship and cargo, \$400,000.

The Albion, 1,245 tons, from New York to
Liverpool, totally wrecked off St. Michael's.

Eleven lives lost. Estimated loss of ship and
cargo, \$400,000. The Palmaris, 1,032 tons,
from Liverpool to New York, wrecked. One
life lost. Estimated loss of ship and cargo,
\$400,000. The ship Christiana, (American),
which sailed December 1st from London for
New York, became a wreck about December
22nd, about midway between London and
New York. The officers' crew and passengers
were saved by the Varina, from Calcutta.

The steamship London, from London to
Melbourne, foundered with about 570 souls
on board. The survivors numbered only nine-
teen—sixteen sailors and three passengers.

The Western Mail gives the following account
of the closing scene:

It was ten o'clock on the morning of that
fatal Thursday that Capt. Martin had the ter-
rible task of making known to the 200 pas-
sengers that the ship was sinking, and that
they must prepare for the worst. She was
then as low in the water as the main chain,
and with one consent, in the chief saloon,
and having been calmly told by Capt. Martin
that there was no hope left, a remarkable and
unanimous spirit of resignation came over
them at once. There was no screaming or
striking by women or men, no rushing on
deck or frantic cries. The passengers were
calmly seated in the saloon, and the passen-
gers, prayed aloud, and exhorted the
unhappy creatures by whom he was surround-
ed. Dismay was present to every heart, but
disorder to none. Mothers were weeping and
over the little ones about with them to be
engulfed, and the children, ignorant of their
coming death, were pitifully inquiring the
cause of so much sorrow. Friends were tak-
ing leave of friends, as if preparing for a long
journey, others were crouched down with
bibles in their hands, endeavoring to reach
consolation from passages long known or long

neglected. Incredible, as are told, was the
composure which, under such circumstances,
reigned around. Capt. Martin stationed him-
self in the poop, going occasionally forward
into the saloon, but no one could offer
a word of comfort by telling them that their
safety was even possible. He joined now
and then for a few moments in the public
devotions, but his place on the last was on the
deck. About ten o'clock in the afternoon,
the water gaining fast on the ship, and no
signs of the storm subsiding being apparent,
a small band of men determined to trust them-
selves to the mercy of the waves in a boat,
rather than go down without a struggle.

Leaving the saloon, the officers, they got out
and lowered away the port cutter, into which
sixteen of the crew and three of the passen-
gers were put, and in launching her clear of
the ship. These nineteen men, but should for
the captain to come with them, but with
that heroic courage which was his chief
characteristic, he declined to go with them,
saying: "No, I will go down with the pas-
sengers, but I wish you God speed and safe
to land." The boat then pulled away, toss-
ing about helplessly on the crests of the giant
waves. Scarcely had they gone eight
yards, or less, five minutes, if the deck,
with her crew of human beings, from whom
one confused cry of helpless terror arose, and
all was silent forever.

After the pinna had got away from the
London, and in the brief interval before she
foundered, a rush was seen to be made for the
two remaining boats, but the efforts to launch
them were ineffectual, and the suddenness of
the foundering at last—by London being an
iron ship—prevented what might have been
a successful second attempt to save a few
more lives.

Adroit Robbery.

At a jeweler's in Maiden Lane, New York,

on Monday afternoon, a man selected four
gold watches, and tendered a thousand dollar
bank note. The dealer examined the note,
and finding it genuine, left it on the counter
while he went to his safe to get change for
the purchase. But no sooner had the jeweler
gone to his safe than a man who had just
driven in a coach dashed into the jewelry
clapped from upon the purchaser's wrist, and
informing the amazed jeweler that the pris-
oner had stolen one thousand dollars, and
tendered the one thousand dollar note and
seized it, saying, "By my soul, this is the
identical bill!" and then thrust it into his
pocket. "But," said the jeweler, "he has four
of my watches." "Well, sir," replied the
pretended, "he may say, but I am not a
watchman; but I, as an attorney, am not
subject to judicial proceedings, and I do
what I shall have the right to the Tem-
ple, and if you appear at once and make the
fact known, I dare say Justice Downing will
give you the watches." Thus saying, the fellow
huddled his prisoner off into the coach at the
door. The jeweler went to the Temple, and
after waiting fifteen minutes, sent a rat, and
told the story. Justice was accordingly
confronted promptly enlightened him as to
precisely what had happened.

The W. R. Carter Exploded.

Early Saturday morning telegraphic dis-

patches were received in the city announcing
the explosion of the W. R. Carter, in the Mis-
sissippi, by which the lives of several well-
known citizens were sacrificed. But few de-
tails of the disaster were received until lat-
er in the evening, when confirmation of the ter-
rible calamity was received.

She left the port Friday week, with a mod-
erate freight, and was on her way to New
Orleans, by which the lives of several well-
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